

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A1

Owner of the Declaration	Interface Europe Manufacturing BV
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-INT-20210145-CBB1-EN
Issue date	14/09/2021
Valid to	13/09/2026

## Flash Line

modular carpet tiles with CQuest BioX backing  
and a pile material of polyamide 6 with 100% recycled  
content

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## General Information

Interface®

### Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Panoramastr. 1  
10178 Berlin  
Germany

### Declaration number

EPD-INT-20210145-CBB1-EN

### This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Floor coverings, 02/2018  
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

### Issue date

14/09/2021

### Valid to

13/09/2026



Dipl. Ing. Hans Peters  
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Dr. Alexander Röder  
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### Flash Line

modular carpet tiles with CQuest BioX backing and a pile material of PA 6 with 100% recycled content

### Owner of the declaration

Interface Europe Manufacturing BV  
Industrielaan 15  
3925 ZG Scherpenzeel  
The Netherlands

### Declared product / declared unit

1 m² tufted modular carpet tiles Flash Line

### Scope:

The manufacturer declaration applies to the modular carpet tiles Flash Line. The products are tufted in Scherpenzeel, The Netherlands, or in Craigavon, Ireland and they are back coated in Scherpenzeel.

The declaration is only valid in conjunction with a valid GUT-PRODIS license of the product.

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A1. In the following, the standard will be simplified as EN 15804.

### Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR

Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2010

☐ internally ☒ externally



Dr. Eva Schmincke  
(Independent verifier)

## Product

### Product description/Product definition

Flash Line - tufted modular carpet tiles with a total pile material of 480 g/m² solution dyed yarn, made using 100 % recycled PA 6 material and a CQuest BioX backing system.

CQuest BioX backing system: Bio backing compound made with bio-resins, bio-fillers and bio-oils with a glass-fleece reinforcement and a polypropylene covering fleece.

The recycled content based on the total weight is 50%.

For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 Construction Product Regulation (CPR) applies. The product needs a Declaration of Performance (DoP) taking into consideration EN 14041, Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Essential characteristics, May 2018, and the CE-marking. The DoP of the product can be found on the manufacturer's technical information

section. For the application and use of the product the respective national provisions apply.

### Application

According to the use class as defined in EN 1307 the products can be used in all professional areas which require class 33 or less.



### Technical Data

The performance data listed in the DoP apply.

Name	Value	Unit
Product Form	Modular carpet tiles, 50 cm x 50 cm	-
Type of manufacture	tufted carpet	-
Yarn type	PA6 with 100% recycled content	-
Primary	PET with recycled content	-
Secondary backing	CQuest BioX backing, heavy backing with textile bottom	-
Surface pile weight	180	g/m <sup>2</sup>
Total pile weight	480	g/m <sup>2</sup>
Total carpet weight	4070	g/m <sup>2</sup>
Surface pile thickness	0.9	mm
Total thickness	5.7	mm
Number of tufts or loops	17480	pce/dm <sup>2</sup>

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to *EN 14041: 2018-05*, Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Essential characteristics.

Additional product properties in accordance with *EN 1307* can be found on the Product Information System *PRODIS* using the *PRODIS* registration number of the product ([www.pro-dis.info](http://www.pro-dis.info)) or on the manufacturer's technical information section ([www.interface.com](http://www.interface.com)).

## Base materials/Ancillary materials

Name	Value	Unit
Polyamide 6	11.8	%
Polyester	2.9	%
Polypropylene	1.2	%
Limestone	30.4	%
Charcoal	18.1	%
Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA)	11.2	%
Wood resin	18.6	%
Glass fibre	0.5	%
Additives	5.3	%

This product contains substances listed in the *ECHA candidate list* (16.01.2020) or other carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic (CMR) substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no  
The products are registered in the GUT-*PRODIS* Information System. The *PRODIS* system ensures the compliance with limitations of various chemicals and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)-emissions and a ban on the use of all substances that are listed as 'Substances of Very High Concern' (SVHC) under *REACH*.

## Reference service life

A calculation of the reference service life according to *ISO 15686* is not possible.

The service life of textile floor coverings strongly depends on the correct installation taking into account the declared use classification and the adherence to cleaning and maintenance instructions.

A minimum service life of 10 years can be assumed, technical service life can be considerably longer.

## LCA: Calculation rules

### Declared Unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m <sup>2</sup>
Conversion factor to 1 kg	4.07	kg/m <sup>2</sup>

The declared unit refers to 1 m<sup>2</sup> produced textile floor covering. The output of module A5 'Assembly' is 1 m<sup>2</sup> installed textile floor covering.

### System boundary

Type of EPD: Cradle-to-grave

System boundaries of modules A, B, C, D:

Modules C3, C4 and D are indicated separately for three end-of-life scenarios:

- 1 landfill disposal
- 2 municipal waste incineration
- 3 recovery in a cement plant

A1-A3 Production:

Energy supply and production of the basic material, processing of secondary material, auxiliary material, transport of the material to the manufacturing site, emissions, waste water treatment, packaging material and waste processing up to the landfill disposal of residual waste (except radioactive waste). Benefits for

generated electricity and steam due to the incineration of production waste are aggregated.

Biogenic carbon that is stored in renewable material (wood resin, renewable additives, packaging paper) is taken into account as well as the associated carbon dioxide uptake from the air from which this biogenic carbon comes.

A4 Transport:

Transport of the packed textile floor covering from factory gate to the place of installation.

A5 Installation:

Installation of the textile floor covering, processing of installation waste and packaging waste up to the landfill disposal of residual waste (except radioactive waste), the production of the amount of carpet that occurs as installation waste including its transport to the place of installation. Generated electricity and steam due to the incineration of waste are listed in the result table as exported energy.

Biogenic carbon that is stored in renewable materials in installation waste and packaging paper is released as carbon dioxide emissions into the air at the end of life in module A5.

Preparation of the floor and auxiliary materials (adhesives, fixing agents, PET connectors) are beyond the system boundaries and not taken into account.



## B1 Use:

Indoor emissions during the use stage. After the first year, no product- related Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions are relevant due to known VOC decay curves of the product.

## B2 Maintenance:

Cleaning of the textile floor covering for a period of 1 year:

Vacuum cleaning – electricity supply.

Wet cleaning – electricity, water consumption, production of the cleaning agent, waste water treatment.

The declared values in this module have to be multiplied by the assumed service life of the floor covering in the building in question.

## B3 - B7:

The modules are not relevant and therefore not declared.

## C1 De-construction:

The floor covering is de-constructed manually and no additional environmental impact is caused.

## C2 Transport:

Transport of the carpet waste to a landfill, to the municipal waste incineration plant (MWI) or to the waste collection facility for recycling.

## C3 Waste processing:

C3-1: Landfill disposal needs no waste processing.

C3-2: The impact from waste incineration (plant with  $R1 > 0.6$ ), generated electricity and steam are listed in the result table as exported energy. The biogenic carbon that is stored in the renewable materials of the floor covering is released into the air as carbon dioxide emissions.

C3-3: Collection of the carpet waste for recovery in the cement industry, waste processing (granulating), transport to the cement plant, emissions from the

incineration. The biogenic carbon that is stored in the renewable materials of the floor covering is released into the air as carbon dioxide emissions.

## C4 Disposal

C4-1: Impact from landfill disposal. The biogenic carbon that is stored in the renewable materials of the floor covering is released into the air as carbon dioxide emissions.

C4-2: The carpet waste leaves the system in module C3-2.

C4-3: The pre-processed carpet waste leaves the system in module C3-3.

## D Recycling potential:

Calculated benefits result from materials exclusive secondary materials (net materials).

D-A5: Benefits for generated energy due to incineration of packaging and installation waste (incineration plant with  $R1 > 0.6$ ),

D-1: Benefits for generated energy due to landfill disposal of carpet waste at the end-of-life,

D-2: Benefits for generated energy due to incineration of carpet waste at the end-of-life (incineration plant with  $R1 > 0.6$ ),

D-3: Benefits for saved fossil energy and saved inorganic material due to recovery of the carpet in a cement plant.

## Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account.

Background data are taken from the *GaBi database*

2021-1 Remaining data gaps are covered by the *ecoinvent 3.6 database* 2019

## LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information refer to the declared modules and are the basis for calculations or can be used for further calculations.

### Transport to the construction site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel (truck, EURO 0-6 mix)	0.0095	l/100k m
Transport distance	700	km
Capacity utilisation (incl. empty runs)	55	%

### Installation in the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Material loss	0.12	kg

Polyethylene packaging waste and installation waste are considered to be incinerated in a municipal waste incineration plant. Cardboard packaging waste is going to be recycled.

Preparation of the floor and auxiliaries (adhesives, fixing agents, PET connectors, etc.) are not taken into account.

### Maintenance (B2)

The values for cleaning refer to 1 m<sup>2</sup> floor covering used in commercial areas per year. Depending on the application based on *ISO 10874*, the technical service life recommended by the manufacturer and the anticipated strain on the floor by customers, the case-specific useful life can be established. Based on this useful life the effects of Module B2 need to be calculated in order to obtain the overall environmental impacts.

Name	Value	Unit
Maintenance cycle (wet cleaning)	1.5	1/year
Maintenance cycle (vacuum cleaning)	208	1/year
Water consumption (wet cleaning)	0.004	m <sup>3</sup>
Cleaning agent (wet cleaning)	0.09	kg
Electricity consumption	0.314	kWh

Further information on cleaning and maintenance see [www.interface.com](http://www.interface.com)

## End of Life (C1-C4)

Three different end-of-life scenarios are declared and the results are indicated separately in module C. Each scenario is calculated as a 100% scenario.

Scenario 1: 100% landfill disposal

Scenario 2: 100% municipal waste incineration (MWI) with  $R1 > 0.6$

Scenario 3: 100% recycling in the cement industry

If combinations of these scenarios have to be calculated this should be done according to the following scheme:

EOL-impact = x% impact (Scenario 1)  
 + y% impact (Scenario 2)  
 + z% impact (Scenario 3)  
 with  $x\% + y\% + z\% = 100\%$

Name	Value	Unit
Collected as mixed construction waste (scenario 1 and 2)	4.07	kg
Collected separately (scenario 3)	4.07	kg
Landfilling (scenario 1)	4.07	kg
Energy recovery (scenario 2)	4.07	kg
Energy recovery (scenario 3)	2.81	kg
Recycling (scenario 3)	1.26	kg

## Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

Recovery or recycling potentials due to the three end-of-life scenarios (module C) are indicated separately.

### Recycling in the cement industry (scenario 3)

VDZ e.V.

The organic material of the carpet is used as alternative fuel in a cement kiln. It mainly substitutes for lignite (64.5%), hard coal (26.5%) and petrol coke (9.0%).

The inorganic material is substantially integrated into the cement clinker and substitutes for original material input.

## LCA: Results

The declared result figures in module B2 have to be multiplied by the assumed service life (in years) of the floor covering in the building under consideration.

**Information on non-relevant modules:** Modules B3 - B7 are not relevant during the service life of the carpet. Modules C1, C3/1, C4/2 and C4/3 cause no additional impact (see chapter "LCA: Calculation rules" in this document). All these modules are declared and marked as 'modules not relevant/declared'. Module C2 represents the transport for scenarios 1, 2 and 3. Column D represents module D/A5. The calculations are based on the *CML characterization factors* (version August 2016).

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

PRODUCT STAGE					CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE	USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential	
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A1: 1 m<sup>2</sup> floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C2	C3/2	C3/3	C4/1	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
GWP	[kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]	-1.18E-1	2.44E-1	4.83E-1	0.00E+0	2.91E-1	1.35E-2	8.83E+0	8.89E+0	5.15E+0	-4.76E-2	0.00E+0	-4.76E-1	-4.30E-1
ODP	[kg CFC11-Eq.]	3.84E-8	4.26E-17	1.15E-9	0.00E+0	1.21E-8	2.36E-18	1.81E-15	2.53E-15	9.38E-16	-7.34E-16	0.00E+0	-7.23E-15	-1.59E-15
AP	[kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]	1.80E-2	1.01E-3	6.46E-4	0.00E+0	1.14E-3	5.59E-5	2.43E-3	2.61E-3	7.17E-4	-5.54E-5	0.00E+0	-5.49E-4	-1.11E-3
EP	[kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>3</sup> -Eq.]	7.66E-3	2.57E-4	2.55E-4	0.00E+0	3.17E-4	1.42E-5	5.55E-4	5.95E-4	7.78E-4	-7.60E-6	0.00E+0	-7.56E-5	-1.73E-4
POCP	[kg ethene-Eq.]	7.32E-3	4.32E-4	2.10E-4	6.29E-5	1.47E-4	-2.39E-5	1.52E-4	9.49E-5	6.45E-5	-5.07E-6	0.00E+0	-5.05E-5	-1.55E-4
ADPE	[kg Sb-Eq.]	8.17E-6	2.16E-8	2.51E-7	0.00E+0	4.43E-6	1.20E-9	1.66E-7	1.77E-7	5.30E-8	-8.98E-9	0.00E+0	-8.89E-8	-4.44E-8
ADPF	[MJ]	8.31E+1	3.32E+0	2.67E+0	0.00E+0	6.77E+0	1.84E-1	2.36E+0	3.07E+0	4.13E+0	-6.83E-1	0.00E+0	-6.85E+0	-6.50E+1

Caption: GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A1: 1 m<sup>2</sup> floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C2	C3/2	C3/3	C4/1	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
PERE	[MJ]	7.04E+1	1.86E-1	4.20E+0	0.00E+0	1.24E+0	1.03E-2	5.77E+1	5.80E+1	3.09E-1	-1.89E-1	0.00E+0	-1.86E+0	-3.98E-1
PERM	[MJ]	5.77E+1	0.00E+0	-3.39E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	-5.73E+1	-5.73E+1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PERT	[MJ]	1.28E+2	1.86E-1	3.86E+0	0.00E+0	1.24E+0	1.03E-2	4.24E-1	6.34E-1	3.09E-1	-1.89E-1	0.00E+0	-1.86E+0	-3.98E-1
PENRE	[MJ]	7.51E+1	3.33E+0	3.19E+0	0.00E+0	7.86E+0	1.85E-1	1.82E+1	1.91E+1	4.25E+0	-8.36E-1	0.00E+0	-8.36E+0	-6.53E+1
PENRM	[MJ]	1.59E+1	0.00E+0	-2.69E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	-1.56E+1	-1.56E+1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PENRT	[MJ]	9.10E+1	3.33E+0	2.92E+0	0.00E+0	7.86E+0	1.85E-1	2.62E+0	3.48E+0	4.25E+0	-8.36E-1	0.00E+0	-8.36E+0	-6.53E+1
SM	[kg]	1.98E+0	0.00E+0	5.94E-2	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.00E-2
RSF	[MJ]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
NRSF	[MJ]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
FW	[m <sup>3</sup> ]	8.44E-1	2.12E-4	2.59E-2	0.00E+0	4.13E-3	1.18E-5	1.66E-2	1.68E-2	3.92E-5	-1.85E-4	0.00E+0	-1.82E-3	-5.28E-3

Caption: PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

### RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A1: 1 m<sup>2</sup> floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C2	C3/2	C3/3	C4/1	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
HWD	[kg]	1.36E-3	1.68E-10	4.07E-5	0.00E+0	5.90E-10	9.30E-12	7.35E-9	7.48E-9	7.65E-10	-1.88E-10	0.00E+0	-1.87E-9	-3.73E-10
NHWD	[kg]	5.03E-1	4.95E-4	4.03E-2	0.00E+0	5.62E-3	2.74E-5	8.39E-1	8.39E-1	4.05E+0	-3.92E-4	0.00E+0	-3.90E-3	-1.47E-3
RWD	[kg]	2.76E-3	4.03E-6	8.62E-5	0.00E+0	3.32E-4	2.23E-7	1.03E-4	1.63E-4	4.94E-5	-6.08E-5	0.00E+0	-5.99E-4	-9.93E-5
CRU	[kg]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
MFR	[kg]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.21E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	7.10E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
MER	[kg]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
EEE	[MJ]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.83E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	8.02E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
EET	[MJ]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	5.19E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.48E+1	1.00E+2	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0

Caption: HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EEE = Exported thermal energy

The recycled content of the substance ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) is calculated as virgin EVA because the information on the specific recycling processes are not available.

Not all of the life cycle inventories applied in this study support the methodological approach for the waste and water indicators. The data are based on publications of industry. The indicators for waste and water of the system are evaluated but contain a higher degree of uncertainty.

## Information on the biogenic carbon content:

The textile floor covering contains renewable materials with stored biogenic carbon. During the growth phase of plants carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is absorbed and transformed into stored biogenic carbon. This amount of CO<sub>2</sub> uptake is taken into account in module A1-A3 as a negative value that reduces the total amount of the GWP. At the end of life the same amount of CO<sub>2</sub> is released into the air as emissions. These CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increase the amount of the GWP in the three scenarios landfill disposal, municipal incineration and recovery in the cement industry.

Biogenic carbon content per m<sup>2</sup> textile floor covering: 1.33 kg C

Corresponding carbon dioxide uptake/emissions: 4.87 kg CO<sub>2</sub>

## References

### EN 1307

DIN EN 1307: 2014+A1:2016: Textile floor coverings - Classification

### EN 13501-1

DIN EN 13501-1:2010-01: Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

### EN 14041

DIN EN 14041: 2018-05: Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Essential characteristics

### EN 15804

EN 15804:2012-04+A1 2013/, Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

### EN 16810

DIN EN 16810: 2017-08: Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings – Environmental product declarations – Product category rules

### ISO 10874

DIN EN ISO 10874: 2012-04: Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Classification

### ISO 14025

DIN EN /ISO 14025:2011-10: Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

### ISO 15686

ISO 15686: Buildings and constructed assets - Service life planning

ISO 15686-1: 2011-05: Part 1: General principles and framework

ISO 15686-2: 2012-05: Part 2: Service life prediction procedures

ISO 15686-7: 2006-03: Part 7: Performance evaluation for feedback of service life data from practice

ISO 15686-8: 2008-06: Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation

### Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011

Regulation No. 305/2011 Construction Products Regulation (CPR) of the European Council and of the European Parliament, April 2011

### CML characterization factors

Impact assessment characterization factors, version 4.7, August 2016, Institute of Environmental Sciences - 'Centrum voor Milieuwetenschappen in Leiden' (CML), Leiden, The Netherlands

### ECHA candidate list

Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for authorisation, 16.01.2020, European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), Helsinki, Finland

### ecoinvent 3.6

ecoinvent, Zurich, Switzerland, database version 3.6, published September 2019

### GaBi database 2021-1

GaBi Software-System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering, thinkstep AG, Leinfelden-Echterdingen, 2021-1

### IBU 2021

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### PCR Part A

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